

**IN THE CLAIMS**

✓ Please cancel claims 1-52.

Please add new claims 53-78.

53.

6<sup>th</sup> A method of mechanically dissolving thrombi in an animal comprising:

introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal by intravenous injection to a particular site where coagulation is desired to be minimized, said pharmaceutical composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound contrast agent, and thereafter; applying ultrasound to said site.

54.

The method of claim 53 wherein said microbubble contrast agent comprises:

a plurality of gas filled microbubbles with a diameter of from about .1 to 10 microns.

55.

The method of claim 54 wherein said gas is an insoluble gas.

56.

The method of claim 54 wherein said microbubbles are protein coated.

57.

The method of claim 53 wherein said carrier is a 5% solution of dextrose.

58.

The method of claim 55 wherein said protein coated microbubbles are albumin coated microspheres.

59.

The method of claim 54 wherein said insoluble gas is selected from the group consisting perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropane, perfluorobutane, and perfluoropentane.

60.

The method of claim 59 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluorobutane.

61.

The method of claim 59 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluoropropane.

62.

The method of claim 53 further comprising the following steps:  
mixing an aqueous solution comprising 2% to about 10% by weight of human serum albumin diluted about 2-fold to about 8-fold with 5% to 50% by weight dextrose; and exposing said solution to a sonication horn to generate stable microbubbles from about .1 to 10 microns in diameter to create said pharmaceutical composition.

63.

The method of claim 62 wherein said dilution of albumin with dextrose is a 3-fold dilution.

64.

The method of claim 62 wherein said human serum albumin is a 5% by weight solution.

65.

The method of claim 62 wherein said dextrose is a 5% by weight solution.

66.

A method of relieving trauma associated with obstruction of smaller vessels distal to a thrombus site by increasing

blood flow with or without thrombus dissolution and  
recanalization in animals comprising:

introducing a pharmaceutical composition to an animal with a  
thrombus by intravenous injection, said pharmaceutical  
composition comprising a microbubble ultrasound agent,  
and thereafter;

applying ultrasound to the area of trauma.

67.

The method of claim 66 wherein said microbubble contrast  
agent comprises:

a plurality of gas filled microbubbles with a diameter of from  
about .1 to 10 microns.

68.

The method of claim 67 wherein said gas is an insoluble  
gas.

69.

The method of claim 67 wherein said microbubbles are  
protein coated.

70.

The method of claim 66 wherein said carrier is a 5%  
solution of dextrose.

71.

The method of claim 68 wherein said protein coated microbubbles are albumin coated microspheres.

72.

The method of claim 67 wherein said insoluble gas is selected from the group consisting perfluoromethane, perfluoroethane, perfluoropropane, perfluorobutane, and perfluoropentane.

73.

The method of claim 72 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluorobutane.

74.

The method of claim 72 wherein said perfluorocarbon gas is perfluoropropane.

75.

The method of claim 67 further comprising the following steps:  
mixing an aqueous solution comprising 2% to about 10% by weight of human serum albumin diluted about 2-fold to about 8-fold with 5% to 50% by weight dextrose; and